中篇偵探小說

新婚血案
Murder Blasts A Bridegroom

By PHILIP BONETT　（續）

from *Front Page Detective*

Early Monday—with no word yet received from Greensboro—Sheriff Somers began investigating Wayne Norman's past life. In it he turned up another possible murder motive.

星期一清晨……還沒有接到格林斯堡的消息……那長桑集斯就開始調查諾曼。衛恩的巴舒生平了。在它裏面他又發現了另外一個可能的殺人動機。

Before his marriage Norman had been something of a local Don Juan. However, he had never permitted his fondness for pleasure to divert him from a goal set in youth. "I intend to be able to retire when I'm 45," he said.

在結婚以前，諾曼曾經在當地好似當選（註：意即一個不可抗拒的情人，一個誘惑婦女的人）一流的人物。然而他從來沒有許可他在精神上的嗜好使他離開在青年時所指定的目標。他說：「我打算在我四十五歲的時候就能退休了。」

Norman spent a year at a small North Carolina college, then quit to sell used cars in Winston Salem. Possessed of a warm, attractive personality, he was a successful salesman, so good that he was able to persuade two businessmen in North Wilkesboro to set him up in an auto agency there.

諾曼以一年的時間消耗在北加羅林州某一個小的學院中，後來輟學而在文斯東撒拉姆出售舊汽車。他有溫一熱誠和動人的性格所以是一個成功的推銷員，他是那末好，以致能够勸說北威爾基斯堡的兩個商人在那裡為他設立了一個汽車代理店。

It prospered. He sold a half interest in this business and bought a feed distribution plant. It also was a successful business venture. Later he acquired two farms, professing it his chief ambition to own and operate a chain of produce farms and tobacco plantations. At 37 he seemed well on his way to making his fortune by the time he was 45.

這店興旺起來。他把這個事業的一半售出而購買了一個飼料分配廠。它也是一個成功的商業冒試。後來他買到了兩個農場，他曾他主要雄心就是保有並經營一連串的生產農場和烟田。在三十七歲時，他好似早已走上了在四十五歲發財致富的大路。

遺棄了一個女子
Jilted One Girl

"His marriage to Joyce Stone was quite a surprise," reported Deputy Turner. "Not only was Wayne 23 years older than his bride — she was merely 16 at the time, and he was 36 — there was another girl, a beauty operator. Everyone figured Wayne would marry Frances Pittman, but it was Joyce, instead. Folks claim, though, that he and Joyce were deeply in love."

助員特納報告說：他和斯棟。周愛絲的婚姻是十分出人意料的。不論衛恩比他的新婚大了二十歲……那時她僅僅十六歲，他却已經三十六歲了……而且還有一個女子，一個美容師。每一個人都會想着衛恩特要娶皮特是。佛朗西施，但是代替她的却是周愛絲。不過人們都說他和周愛絲的愛情是很深的。」

"How did the Pittman girl take it?" Somers inquired.

桑莫斯問道：「這個叫做皮特曼的女子當時怎樣呢？」

"There was some bad feeling between her family and Norman," Turner said. "Some people figured it was mean of Wayne to string her along for years and then brush her off. Of course, she didn't kill him. A shotgun's no woman's weapon, and besides we saw the killer's heelprints. Moreover, she's working down in Lenoir."

特納說：「在他的家人和諾曼之間曾經有過相當的惡感。有的人以為衛恩不足取的地方就是他不應該欺騙她好幾年後又把她棄置在一旁。自然她沒有殺他。一支散彈槍並不是女子幹得來的，而且此外我們還見到了兇手的足跡。還有，她正在勒諾爾工作着。」

"Doesn't she have a brother by the name of Brice?" queried Somers. "The fellow we had up a charge of assault and battery in the Red Lion brawl about a year ago?"

桑莫斯問道：「她有一個名叫布里斯的弟兄嗎？他就是大約在一年前我們曾經逮捕的「紅獅鬥」中被控毆人的那個傢伙。」

Pendry nodded. "That's the one. — he lives in Wilkesboro. Married now, and he has a child. It just doesn't seem logical to think that he would wait all this time to vent his spite on Norman."

潘得立點點頭。他說：「就是這一個……他住在威爾基斯堡。現在已經結過婚，而且生了一個孩子。不過如果以為他會等待這些時候才對諾曼發洩憤恨，總還是不合理的。」

Somers arose. "We can't pass up any bets. We'll drive over and see the brother."

桑莫斯站起身來。「我們不能聽從任何臆斷的，我們要開車到那裡看一看這個弟兄。」

Pittman was at home from his job as a railroad dispatcher. A ponderous six-footer, he greeted the officials with surprise, but invited them in.

皮特曼是一個鐵路信差，那時他並未工作而在家裡。他是一個好沉思的六英尺高的人，他驚異的迎接這些官員，不過還是請他們進去了。

He listened gravely as Somers informed him of the nature of their mission. "Sheriff, I don't mind telling you that to some people Wayne Norman might have been a tin god on wheels, but to me he was just a smooth-talking money-grabber," he said. "I made some nasty remarks when he ditched my sister, but I didn't kill him. Killing never solved any problems, and I know it."

當桑莫斯告訴他關於他們來此的使命時，他鄭重的聽着。他說：「郡長，我不在乎的告訴你們，對於某些人看來，諾曼衛恩可說是一個被在輪子上的財神，但是對於我，他只不過是一個言詞圓滑的掠錢者罷了。當他拋棄了我的姊妹時，我曾說出一些髒話的評論來，但是我沒有殺他。殺人從來不會解決任何問題的，而且我是知道的。」

"Were you working yesterday around 2 o'clock?" asked Somers.

桑莫斯問：「昨天兩點鐘左右你正在工作嗎？」

(To Be Continued 未完)

波蘇邊境雙方集結重兵
美駐德黑蘭大使聲明援助波斯防務
Teheran Rushes More Troops To North Frontier

Military Activity On Soviet Side Reported

Teheran, September 13. (Reuter.—Three battalions of mechanised troops have been sent to Persia's northern frontier with the Soviet Union, it was learned yesterday, following a declaration of United States support for Persia in defensive measures, made by Mr. George Allen, United States Ambassador in Teheran.

路透社德黑蘭九月十三日電：昨日獲悉，機械化部隊三營已被派至波斯北方蘇波國境，其先美國駐德黑蘭大使何金氏前曾宣布美國援助波斯之國防措施。

Travellers from the north have been bringing reports to Teheran of intense military activity on the Soviet side of the frontier, with the roar of moving tanks, the rattle of machine-gun fire and searchlight exercises, after the recent declaration in the Soviet Communist party paper Pravda that the reported Persian repudiation of the Soviet Persian oil agreement would be dangerous to Persia.

自北方來的旅客曾將消息帶至德黑蘭謂，最近蘇俄共產黨機紙「眞理報」曾宣布所傳波斯對蘇波油讓協議之拒絕，將使波斯遭遇危險，網後蘇波國境蘇聯方面即作積極之軍事行動，坦克車之移動吼聲和探燈操練後發生，並有提照燈之演習等。

Although Mr. Allen's statement made no direct reference to the Soviet-Persian oil negotiations, he declared: "Persia's resources belong to Persia. Persia can give them away free of charge or refuse to dispose of them at any price if she so desires. America is not concerned with proposals of a commercial or other nature. However, we are concerned when such proposals are accompanied by threats of enmity or statements dangerous for Persia to refuse. The Persians may rest assured that the United States people will support fully their freedom to make their own choice."

何金氏之聲明雖未直接提及蘇波油國談判，但他宣稱：「波斯之資源屬於波斯。波斯能將其贈與他人而不收費，或拒絕在任何代價下將其處置，倘使波斯之心願而定。美國與商業性或其他性質之計劃毫無關涉。然而如果此種計劃伴有敵意之威脅，或謂波斯拒絕即有危險之聲明，吾人即將關懷其事。波斯人可安心確信美國人民將盡援助波等之自由以自作選擇。」

蘇俄要求
Soviet Demand

On August 12 the Soviet Ambassador in Teheran, M. Ivan Sadvhikov, presented the Persian Government with a demand for ratification of the Soviet-Persian oil agreement of April, 1946, by the Majlis (Persian parliament). The agreement was signed by M. Ghavam es Sultaneh, the Persian Premier, while Soviet troops were still occupying northern Persia. The Premier has not yet presented the oil agreement to the Majlis, but it is understood that he intends to do so in a modified form.

八月十二日蘇俄駐德黑蘭大使沙地可夫提交波斯政府要求一項，要求波斯議會批准一九四六年四月之蘇波油國協議。該協議係由波斯總理沙丹納賽書，當時蘇軍仍佔據波斯北部。總理尚未將該油國協議提交議會，但據悉他將在修改後之方式下將其提交議會。

M. Sadvhikov has declared that pressure by Persian "reactionaries" to refuse Persian oil to the Soviets might bring "dangerous consequences."

沙地可夫曾宣布謂：波斯「反動分子」對拒絕以波斯油田給予蘇俄所施壓力恐將引起「危險之後果」。

The choice before the Persian Premier is this (1) He may resign to make way for a man not bound, as he is, by his own signature to the 1946 agreement; (2) he may inform the Majlis that the undertaking to bring forward the Bill was originally made under pressure, and ask the deputies to decide whether it, in view of changed circumstances, they wish it to be laid before them; (3) He may ask the Majlis to change the terms of the Bill.

波斯總理可選之途如下：（一）辭可能辭職，而由不受一九四六年協議簽字約束之一人代之；（二）告可通知議會前負責簽署該法案原係在壓力之下，並請示議會代表決定彼等是否將因應於環境改變，而願將該法案提出；（三）要可請求議會修該法案之條款。

修訂法案
Favors Bill's Change

It is understood that M. Ghavam es Sultanh has decided in favour of changing the Bill and has informed the Soviet Ambassador of his decision.

據悉沙丹納已決定贊成修改法案，並已告知蘇俄大使之決意。

Political quarters here believe that the oil agreement legislation will be presented to the Majlis at a time coinciding with the General Assembly of the United Nations, which opens on September 16. Should any emergency arise, the Persian question is still the agenda of the Security Council.

政治界人士相信該油國協議提出議會將與九月十六日聯合國大會同時。如有任何之緊急發生，波斯問題仍在安全理事會議程之內。

The Moscow radio yesterday broadcast the full text of the Soviet-Persian agreement signed in April, 1946, declaring that Persia had violated the agreement.

莫斯科電台昨日廣播一九四六年四月蘇波協議之全文，並宣布謂波斯已違背該項協議。

The agreement, to last fifty years, provided for a joint company to exploit the North Persian oil-bearing territories stretching from the intersection of the frontiers of Soviet Russia, Turkey and Persia to the intersection of Soviet Russia, Persia and Afghanistan.

該協議將存續五十年，其中規定合組公司開發波斯北部產油領土，自蘇俄土耳其及波斯交界以至蘇俄波斯與阿富汗之交界處。

英蘇進行密商
Secret Talks Alleged

The Persian Government undertook not to grant oil concessions in the territories to foreign companies, or Persian companies with foreign capital or personnel.

波斯政府負責保證不將領土內之產油權許予外國公司，或附有外籍或外資人員之波斯公司。

Speculation here on the possible Soviet reaction to the rejection of the oil company proposals has included suggestions that Russia may then propose a concession in place of a joint company; that she may declare openly that she regards the rejection as an unfriendly act and exercise economic and commercial reprisals of all kinds, including the freezing of Persian gold now in Moscow; or that Persia herself may cancel all concessions, existing or future.

此間關於蘇俄對油業公司計劃遭受拒絕之反響所猜測者包括下述：網後蘇俄或將提出代替合辦公司之要求辦法；該國可能公開宣布，認為此次拒絕係一不友善行為而行使經濟及商業上各種報復，其中包括凍結現今存於莫斯科之波斯黃金；或者波斯本身將取消目前及未來之一切讓步。

The semi-official Teheran newspaper 'Ettelaat' has hinted that secret negotiations were going on between Britain and the Soviet Union for a secret agreement dividing Persia into British and Soviet zones of influence on the lines of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907.

德黑蘭半官方報紙「愛特拉特」曾暗示謂：英俄之間現正進行密商以獲得協議，以一九〇七年英蘇條約為據將波斯劃分為英蘇兩勢力範圍云。

克萊頓嚴厲指摘十六國巴黎報告
16 Nation Paris Report Seen As Not Acceptable

認為缺少互助合作精神
僅一服物者贈要表
CLAYTON CRITICISED JOINT PLAN AS UNCONVINCING

Paris, Sept. 12. (Reuter).—Severe criticisms of the report of the 16-nation conference on the Marshall Aid-Europe Plan by Mr. William Clayton, United States Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, now in Paris, may mean re-casting of the report and postponement of the final plenary session due to be held on Monday, it was learned here to-day.

巴黎九月十二日路透電：據此間今日獲悉，現在巴黎之美國經濟事務助理國務卿克萊對於十六國關於馬歇爾援歐計劃之報告嚴厲批評，或表示報告需要重新與規定於星期一開會之全體大會終結性期舉行之意。

Mr. Clayton is reported to have proposed, that the present report, embodying the list of European needs, be regarded as a preliminary draft only, and that the conference reconsider the whole collective position.

據消息稱克萊曾提議將包括歐洲需要表冊之目前報告，僅視作初步草稿；而會議應重新考慮全部形勢。

His chief critism, outlined to the Five-Power Executive Committee of the Conference, was that the report was too much of a "shopping list" and not sufficiently indicative of Pan-European co-operation.

向同開會中之五强執行委員會所提主要批評，為該報告過於「一物貨運輸表」，而對於泛歐合作，則表現不够。

Lacks Mutual Aid Clause

The report in its present form, he indicated, would prove unacceptable and unconvincing to the American public and Congress.

據指出報告如就目前形式論，則為不可接受者，且不能說服美國人民與美國國會。

Mr. Clayton's other criticisms were:

克萊頓氏之其他批評則為：

Lack of adequate provision for mutual aid between the 16 European countries, figures of Europe's needs given in global form only, not distinguishing between individual countries' needs, and lack of precision in the proposals to restore convertibility of European currencies as a first step towards world trade.

報告並缺乏對歐洲十六國家彼此間互助之適當規定，而只將歐洲所需以天文數字列出，並未將各個國家間之需要予以顯明說明；且所提在復歐洲貨幣兌換以為世界貨幣兌換第一步之提議，亦缺乏精確性。

中執委會昨通過發表告黨員國人書
强調須團結努力以實現三民主義新中國
Appeal To Create New China Issued By Chiang

Manifesto Addressed To People By CEC Session Stresses Democratic Aims

Nanking, Sept. 13. (Reuter).—An earnest appeal to all Chinese to unite and work for the creation of a new China dedicated to the fulfilment of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles is contained in a manifesto unanimously approved at a meeting to-day of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee presided over by President Chiang Kai-shek.

南京九月十三日路透電：由蔣主席領導之中執委會會議中，今日一致通過發表宣言，宣言中，包括一熱烈懇切要求國人團結並為創造新中國而工作，以實現總理三民主義。

"Through unity and struggle we can create a new life for the party which will in turn generate a new revolutionary force to effect comprehensive political and economic reforms," the manifesto said.

該宣言稱：「通過團結奮鬥吾人始能於黨中創造新生命，而此新生命，即將產生新革命力量，此力量能發生政治經濟之改革。」

"Bearing in mind the 2,000-year old Chinese proverb 'When handling public affairs one need not say too much but should try his best under circumstances' we are henceforth willing to let deeds speak for themselves and actions bear witness to our determination."

吾人應記取二千年前之中國諺語，「日為」，為國為公，當不惜繁勞，而竭力之為從，」故吾人願以事實與行動表明吾人之決心。

犧牲必須樂任
Sacrifices Necessary

The manifesto emphasised: "It is necessary for us to make sacrifices to safeguard our national existence" and urged members not to hesitate to struggle for the realisation of constitutional democracy nor fear to exert efforts to improve the people's living conditions.

宣言強調：「為保衛吾人國家之生存，勢要犧牲，」並呼籲黨員勿遲不決鬥爭以實現憲法民主國家而奮，並應努力推進國民生活。

"Our nation is now entering a period of constitutional government. To protect the Chinese Republic and safeguard the nation is a sacred duty which neither our party as a whole nor individual party members can justifiably shirk. We wish to offer this as a common creed of guidance that we are particularly desirous that our fellow countrymen and national-conscious members unite and work for the creation of a new China dedicated to the fulfilment of the Three People's Principles.

「吾人現在已進入憲政國家時期：保護中華民國與保護民族為神聖責任，任何黨員不可規避之神聖責任。吾人願一申此意以為共同遵守之方針，並願全國同胞及有民族意識之黨員團結，並並為實現三民主義之新中國而工作。」

為人民苦難當前急務
Most Pressing Need

"We must realise that unless we continue to gather strength ours cannot be called a revolutionary party. Those of us who cannot endure injustices and slights and those who cannot stand trials and tribulations are not qualified as members of a revolutionary party."

「吾人必須明瞭，除非吾人繼續集中吾人之力量，則我黨不足稱為革命政黨。吾黨黨員，凡不能足受不平等待遇，凡不能承受考驗者，不足稱為革命黨員。」

The manifesto declared: "We are aware of the difficulties now besetting our members, but at the same time we should equally be aware of the fact of our revolutionary strength, which is really greater than it has been during any previous period in our struggle."

宣言宣稱：「吾人業已覺察黨員目所遭遇之困難困難，然吾人同時亦應知吾人之革命力量，此力量確實比任何前時為大。」

The document added: "The present military campaign to suppress the Communist rebellion and the general mobilization are for the purpose of unifying China and preserving her sovereignty and territorial integrity. The most pressing need of the moment is to relieve the people of their sufferings." It expressed the Kuomintang's determination to persist in efforts for the realisation of democracy.

宣言繼稱：「目前剿共軍事與全國總動員，目的為統一全國並保護我國主權與土之完整，目前最急切之事，為解除人民痛苦。」此足見表示國民黨決心堅持以期實現民主之努力。

馬尼拉逮捕中共分子
移民當局進行審訊
Manila Rounding Up Chinese Reds

Manila, Sept. 10 (AP).—China's political war between the Communists and Nationalists had repercussions in the Philippines today following a closed door hearing by Immigration Commissioner Engracio Fabre into the activities of Chinese suspected of Communist activity in the islands.

美聯社馬尼拉九月十日電：中國共產黨與國民黨間之政爭今日在菲律賓發生反響，繼移民專員恩格西奧法布里曾秘密審訊關於在該島嶼中共產黨行動嫌疑之中國人活動所作。

The Evening News reporter without official confirmation, that a roundup of 60 Chinese identified as supporters of the Hukbalahap armed peasant movement was underway in Manila and the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, south of the capital.

「晚報」曾刊載未經官方証實之消息稱：馬尼拉及菲都所有及巴坦加斯與拉古納一省現正捕捉據說是屬於支巴克或特種武裝農民運動擁護者之中國人六十名。

東北大戰一觸即發
匪軍集中瀋長路兩側
Great Battle in Manchuria Seen

Nanking, Sept. 13 (Reuter).—A Chinese military spokesman here predicted yesterday that serious fighting would break out in Manchuria "in the very near future." He estimated that the conflict would involve no less than 375,000 Communist troops, including 90,000 Koreans, 15,000 Mongolians and 10,600 Japanese war prisoners. The Communists were massing their main forces along both sides of the railway between the important centres of Changchun and Mukden, he added.

南京九月十三日路透電：此間某中國發言人昨日曾作演說謂將，東北「不久」即將有大戰爆發。他估計此大戰事，共匪可能有不少於三十七萬五千之兵員參加戰鬥，其中包括韓人九萬，蒙人一萬五千及日俘一萬，據他稱目前共匪正沿長瀋鐵路中心地帶兩側集中共兵力。

Heavy fighting was yesterday reported from the northern regions of Anhwei, Honan and Hupeh, where Government troops were at grips with Communist forces under General Liu Po-cheng.

據消息安徽、河南、豫，皆有激戰被報導軍正與劉伯誠部下力戰中。

In Shantung, the Communist General Chen Yi's forces, estimated at 70,000, were reported to have been routed and fleeing towards the north-east coastal area.

山東共軍陳毅所部約七萬人據稱已潰敗逃往東北沿海區域。

英煤礦工潮仍未決解
能工在繼續中
Miners In Britain Continue To Strike

Doncaster, September 13 (Reuter).—The hopes that the Yorkshire coal strike—and its accompanying threat to Britain's industrial recovery—would collapse with the promised return to work of miners at the pit at Grimethorpe were set back yesterday, when 35,000 miners remained idle.

都加斯特九月十三日路透電：昨日因有三萬五千礦工繼續怠工，故煤礦發之約克郡煤礦工人罷工（及阻礙英國工業恢復之威脅）即能因修理礦多曾礦工答應復工而表示一節，已告無望。

The Manila Post reported that a witness for the government testified that $200,000 were received from China in March to bolster the local Chinese Red movement.

「馬尼拉郵報」載稱：政府方面之證人供稱：三月內曾自中國接轉二〇〇，〇〇〇美元用以支助當地中國赤色運動。

Five Chinese, who were defendants in the immigration board hearing, have been identified as members of the Chinese Communist elementary school.

在移民局審訊中之被告中國人五名已被指出為中國共產黨初級小學之人員。

Marcelo Adduru, former Labor Secretary of the Osmena administration, who is defending the five suspects, was granted postponement of the hearing until September 15 to prepare the defense.

前奧斯米納政府勞工部長馬可納德現正代上述五嫌疑犯作辯護。法官已准延期審可將審訊延至九月十五日以便準備辯護。

本市新學中學校恢復英文禮拜
Sunday Service Resumed At T.A.C.C. Chapel

Tientsin, September 15 — Sunday service with sermon in English has been resumed at the chapel of the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College as from Sunday, September 14, at 10 a.m. The Reverend A.P. Cullen preached on "Onward and Upward." (P)

（本市訊）：天津新學中學校小禮堂之英語禮拜已自九月十四日星期日上午十時恢復。當日係由駐會牧師宣講，題為「向上前進」云。（冰）

開除馮玉祥黨籍問題因未獲結論暫時擱置
Feng Yu-Hsiang's Expulsion Shelved

Nanking, September 13 (Reuter). — Despite a prolonged discussion, no decision was reached by the Supervisory Council of the Kuomintang today on a proposal to expel General Feng Yu-hsiang, well-known as the "Christian General," who is at present studying water conservancy in the United States, from the Kuomintang, according to a reliable source.

南京九月十三日路透電：據可靠消息稱，中央監察委員會，經過長時期之討論，然今日對開除著名之「基督將軍」現正研究水利問題之黨員馮玉祥一事，仍未作出任何決定。

The sponsors of the proposal charged that General Feng has been critical of the National Government as being undemocratic. The meeting was attended by 75 Kuomintang supervisors who also discussed measures for the punishment of corrupt members.

該案提議人指控馮玉祥將軍曾對於國民政府為不民主，會會出席監委七十五人，會中並討論懲處貪污分子問題。

澳洲工黨政府禁止有色人種入境
No Colored Peoples Wanted In Australia, Patrick Kennelly Says

Toronto, Sept. 13 — (AP) Australia's Labor government believes in a "white Australia," Patrick Kennelly Australian delegate, said in an address to the Commonwealth Conference of Labor Parties.

美聯社多倫多九月十三日電：澳洲代表肯內賽於美國聯邦工黨會議中發講稱：澳洲工黨政府相信「白色之澳洲」主義。

"Other people may have different opinions but we will never allow colored peoples into Australia," he said. There are perhaps 6,000 black aborigines left in Australia, he added "but they are a dying race and are kept on reservations."

彼稱：「其他民族可能有不同之見解，但吾人將永不許可有色人種進入澳洲。」彼稱：目前黑色之澳洲土人約尚六，〇〇〇名，但彼等係一種衰減之種族，而保居於保留地區。

Negroes, Chinese, Japanese and other non-white people are barred from the country.

黑人，中國人，日本人以及其他非白色人種一律禁止入境云。

蘇訓令其出席聯合國大會代表團
拒絕限制或廢棄否決權
Russia Decides To Resist Veto Power's Change

Moscow, Sept. 13 (Reuter).—Soviet Russia, expected to resist the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly reaching any agreement on a substantial limitation on the use of the veto, as suggested by the United States representative. Mr. Herschel Johnson, may make accusations against the United States' policy in Indonesia and Korea, among other "trouble areas." In the case of Korea, Russia is believed to have a long list of documentary complaints, alleging persecuting of democratic elements, on the lines of the recent note from M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, to General George Marshall, United States Secretary of State.

莫斯科九月十三日路透電：蘇聯將堅行將到來之聯合國大會中阻止美代表詹森所提限制否決權運用提案之通過，或將控告美國於印尼及韓國所執行之政策，對於韓國問題，據信蘇聯將提出長列控訴文件，根據不久前蘇外長莫洛托夫致國務卿馬歇爾照會，證實，美在韓阻迫民主份子之事實。

Well-informed observers here believe the Soviet delegation has been given instructions to resist any attempts to abolish the veto provisionally through a revision of the UN Charter, as Argentina wishes.

此間消息靈通方面相信蘇聯代表團會接獲訓令，令其於聯合國大會中拒絕一切通過修改聯合國憲章之方法（如阿根廷所希望者）而廢棄否決權之企圖。

莫斯科電台評論稱巴黎會議已失敗
16-Nation Parleys Fail, Says Moscow

Moscow, September 13. (Reuter).—The two months' work of the European Committee for Economic Co-operation in Paris on the Marshall Plan was a complete failure because of the United States criticisms of the absence of self-help proposals in the Committee's report, a Moscow radio commentator said to-day.

莫斯科九月十三日路透電：莫斯科電台一評論員今日評稱，工作兩月計劃馬歇爾計劃之巴黎歐洲經濟合作委員會已告完全失敗，因美國已嚴厲批評該委員會報告中，缺乏自助之提議。

The principles on which the Committee's report was based were "rotten from the start", the commentator stated.

該評論員稱，委員會決定之基礎「從一起始即已腐朽」。

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The Chinese-English Intelligence

發行人宗基友　社址：天津第一馬路西路大十三號　電話：二〇〇四五號　中華郵政登記認為第一新聞紙類

800 Dollars　Tuesday September 16, 1947　華北漢英報　內政部登記証：京警津字第十號　No. 697

美國爲什麼需要改變她的移民政策？

Why We Must Modernize Our Immigration Policy

By Stanley High

斯坦萊海著 （H）譯自「讀者文摘」八月號

Unlike those of other nations, our present immigration laws permit scarcely any selectivity"

—我國目前的移民律，和別的國家的不同，它僅少允許任何選擇—

In justice to ourselves, in fairness to our increasing immigrants, the United States urgently needs a new immigration policy to be based on three common-sense principles:

爲了使得對我們說來是正當，對我們日益增長的移民說來是公平起見，美國迫切需要一個基於三種常識原則下的新移民律，這三種說是：

First, the number of immigrants should be determined by, and periodically adjusted to, our economic needs.

第一。移民人額，應按我們經濟狀況的需要來決定，而且按期加以更正。

Second, immigrants should be selected individually for skills and capacities that match our requirements.

第二。移民應按各個人之才能，技巧加以選擇，使能適合吾人需要。

Third, we should require that immigrants be distributed geographically and occupationally in conformity with our needs.

第三。我們應要把移民按照地區和職業加以分配，使其適應我們的需要。

Until that is our policy, the growing antagonism toward all immigrants is not likely to abate; efforts to furnish haven for more of Europe's refugees will probably continue to be blocked; many of the advantages which should accrue to America from its rising immigration stream will continue to be dissipated.

在上述的政策變爲我們的移民政策之前，對於所有移民的不斷增長的仇視和敵對，是不會減少的；給歐洲的難民找個安身之所的努力，仍然會繼續遭到阻碍；美國從這樣不斷增長的移民洪流中所能得到的好處，大部份將被白白消失。

The number of legal immigrants entering the United States for permant residence is now running at the rate of about 130,000 a year and growing. We are receiving seven times the number of the early 1930's. Many more are entering illegally, by forged documents, border jumping, as ship deserters. Last year the immigration authorities actually apprehended more than 150,000 such illegal entrants—twice as many as in the previous year.

進入美國要求永遠定居的合法移民數目，現在一年約已經到達差不多十三萬的樣子，而且這個數目還在增加；目前我們每年所有移民人數，已有一九三〇年的七倍；另外還有許多是非法地，使用假護照，偷越邊界，等方法入境的；去年移民當局確實知道就有十五萬以上這種非法入境的移民；……兩倍於以前的數目。

Back of the increasing thousands who are finding refuge and opportunity in the United States are millions more—14,000,000 from Italy alone, says an Associated Press dispatch to the New York Times—who would come here if they could. In most European countries the waiting lists for a place among the annual quotas are full from two to ten years ahead. Of the 850,000 homeless victims of the war in displaced-persons camps in Europe, a vast majority want to come to the United States. More than 200,000 Poles from our occupation zone have already applied. Enough people in Greece want to come to fill the quota until 1997.

而在逐漸不斷增加的成千成萬的在美國尋求安身和發展機會的移民背後，還有好幾百萬的後補者。據美聯社紐約的時報的電訊說，單意大利就有一千四百萬人（要來）；如果准許的話，他們是都想要到美國來的，在許多歐洲國家裏，等待到美國的移民的每年額數表，從今後開年起到下年，都已經是遙遠了的。歐洲住在難民集中營的因受戰爭破壞而無家可歸的八十五萬難民的絕大多數都想到美國來；在我們佔領的區域內，已經有二十萬以上的被關人申請要來；在希臘要求到美國來的人數已經填移民表，直到一九九七年度！

For determining which among these millions we will admit, our present immigration laws—in striking contrast to those of every other important immigration-receiving country—permit scarcely any selectivity at all. The law enacted in 1924 fixes the annual total of quota immigration at 154,000. It fixes the total which annually can come from each country. But it is selective only in such elementary matters as illiteracy, criminal records, confessed leanings toward violent revolution and outright peonism. Aside from contagious disease, there is at present no examination adequate to determine an immigrant's physical fitness as a prospective American. Such insurance should be a minimum requirement.

在這數百萬移民中決定那些是可以接納許的，我們目前的移民律（和任何許的主要接受移民的國家，絕對相反），幾乎完全沒有選擇的餘地。我們移民法律是在一九二四年採行的，它把每年總計入境的移民總數規定在一五四〇〇〇上，這個法律規定每年可能從各國來的移民人數給予限定了。可是這個法律只允許在幾下這種簡單基本點上加以檢查，如不識字的人，有犯有刑罪的人，宣告有暴力革命傾向的人以及非貴考；超過檢查標準實際不得入境上除這種簡單內容外，使得國家可以決定一個移民的身體是否適合於成爲一個有用處的美國人那樣的檢查制度。如此保障，極低限度的需要。

In regard to the immigrant's ability to support himself, he has merely to satisfy the consul, sometimes with faked affidavits, that he will not become a public charge. He is not required to have a job in prospect or a place of residence. The immigrant's skills and adaptability or his lack of them—in no wise affect his eligibility. As to whether or not the immigrant believes in the violent overthrow of our institutions, the American consul is generally obliged to take his word for it. It is largely a matter of first come, first served.

關於移民支持其本身的能力的問題，他只需要能滿意答覆領事官員（有時甚至用假造的宣誓）說他絕不會成爲需要公共救濟的人就成，並不問他有無職業前景的工作和住處。移民的技能和適應性或其的能力（或者缺乏適應技能和適應力）全不影響他被准許入境與否的資格。至於入境移民是否有用勃力推翻我們制度的思想，美國的領事官一般必須以他的話爲憑；這一點一般說來是首先受理的。

This lack of selectivity in large measure accounts for the antagonisms which have arisen against refugees in the United States and against proposals to admit more. Up to this year, from both the Nazi and the Communist terrors, we admitted 200,000 refugees—many times the number admitted by any other nation. About 15,000 more are still coming in each month. The cost of their transportation is sometimes borne by themselves, but more often by individuals and organizations in the United States.

這種缺乏選擇能力的辦法，好多地方是引起仇視移民和反對他們更多移民入境的原因。直到現在我由於納粹和共產黨的恐怖，我們已經准許了三十萬人入境……這數目比任何國家所許可的額多相好幾倍。而每月仍有一千六百名以上的難民在來；這些人的路費車船費，有時候是他們自己負擔，可是絕大多時候是由在美國的個人或團體來負担的。

To find a permanent solution for the tragic and worsening problem of displaced persons is an inescapable international responsibility—the most pressing moral problem left by the war. Last January, President Truman addressed an earnest plea to Congress to authorize the United States to do its full part, within the framework of our existing immigration laws. Many members of Congress, who earnestly want to succor war victims, hesitate to do so because our immigration laws permit so little selectivity. In the best interest of both the United States and the refugees, say these members of Congress, we should take not only our numerical proportion of the 850,000 but also our share of those whose skills and adaptabilities make them likely Americans. There is a great shortage here, for example, of farm hands and domestics. Under our present laws no such selection can be made. Our of 108,721 immigrants admitted last year, the total of farmers and farm laborers was only 1136. There were only 2464 domestics—a two percent result.

要求對這種不幸和日益惡化的難民問題的永久解決，是國際間不可免的責任？……是戰爭留給我們的迫切的道德問題。去年正月杜魯門總統在國會後提出特別請求，要求使美國政府按現行移民律範圍內，盡其全力援助一般難民者決。好多熱誠想要幫助難民者的國會議員，都因缺乏選擇的移民律，允許選擇的地方太少，這些國會議員說，爲了美國和難民的利益起見，我們不但要計八五〇，〇〇〇人的移民人額，而且還要計算他們的技能和適應性能使他們成一個真正美國人的那些人，比方說，美國現在尤缺田園地的人和家庭傭人；例如這種現行移民律，我們就無法照顧到這種要選擇移民。去年許可入境的一〇八，七二一名移民裏，僅田園工人和家庭傭人僅有一二六人，家庭傭人只有二四六人……結果只有該移民數的百分之二！

Nor is there any way whereby those who do come can be directed into areas where their talents can be most usefully employed. Certain sections of the United States are in dire need of doctors. In some states there is only one doctor for every 1500 people, in some counties only one for every 10,000. Between 1933 and 1944 we admitted more than 5000 refugee doctors. Most of these settled where they were least needed. Fifty-five percent of them remained in New York State, which in 1940 had one doctor to every 597 persons—more than any other state in the union.

同樣沒有前來美國的移民，有機會選擇任何辦法，指示他們到是以有效使用他們才能的地區，美國的某些地方，急切需要醫生；在幾州分一千五百人中，只有一位醫生；在許多郡縣內，每一萬人中才有一個，一九三三年到一九四四年間我們曾許可五千以上的難民醫生入境；而這絕大的大部，都是住在最少需要醫生的地方。他們中間的百分之五十五都留在紐約，紐約州在一九四〇年能不多五百九十七人中，可以有一個醫生……這可以說是任何州有的都多。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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Issued Daily in
83, Shanhai Road
Tientsin 1
華北週英報
內政部登記證：京警字第十號
發行人 宗惠友
社址天津第一區山海關路八十三號

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防銹

人類自傳

Man; An Autobiography

A condensation from the book by George R. Stewart

譯自「讀者文摘」

（續次譯稿）

（續）

Thus first, perhaps, I took the plants under my care, protecting them against other foragers and keeping them for myself. Then also I learned to protect them against other plants, clearing away the bushes that were choking out the young fig tree. A little more complicated still, my wiser ones came to know that trees and grass needed protection from the people also. If anyone broke the branches to gather the fruit, there would be less fruit the next year. This meant thinking for a year ahead, but such fore-thought was no longer beyond their powers. So they kept the youngsters from carelessly building up the fire against the trunk of a date palm, and pointed out the folly of holding a dance in the middle of a likely looking stretch of sprouting grass.

這樣，他許最初我就把植物放在我的看顧下了，保護它們不受其他覓食者的侵害而歸我自己。後來我又學到了怎樣去清除其他的植物，例如，我的樹苗被雜草叢生的灌木叢所窒息。這有點複雜了，我的聰明人就懂得知道了，樹木和草也需要人們的保護。如果有人折斷了枝條來收果實，那末明年水果就會少了。這就要考慮一年的打算，但是這種遠大的思想能力，對於他們來說，並不是太難了。所以他們使少年人不要在一株樹幹的周圍隨便生火；並且指出在可能生出茂盛的草地的地方，舉行跳舞是愚蠢的。

Such actions helped maintain the natural growth, and now to it that the tribe got a good share of the food. From this state to certain kinds of primitive farming was not difficult. But the essential trick of agriculture was the actual planting of the seed. Eventually, on some particular day, someone must have planted a seed in hope of reaping a length of time it blossomed. As the blossoms shriveled, anyone watching them noticed the little melons, and his mouth watered in anticipation. They grew fast. If the seeds were planted close to camp, the dogs kept deer and goats away until the melons ripened. The returns from even one melon seed might thus be definitely worth while, yielding a delicacy hard to come by otherwise, whereas the return from even a hundred grains of wheat or barley would not produce enough food to be important.

這種所指的可能，那大約就是某種瓜果。這恰恰是一個人想要吃到更多的食品。他能够很容易的發現而選出來那大的種子。然不，如果任何人試驗着來採摘它們，它們就漸漸生出容易腐爛的瘤子來。這要使清除其他植物的工作……一個晚上這可能早已知道了這東……這種想了一年時候以後，瓜果就出現的很大而其他的植物還是不去。不久以後，即使是從一個種好所生出的，也會有一種是長的好。這種瓜果，因爲容易的時候凡是注意看看它的人都見到了少瓜，而無的等他期望的滿滿了。它們長得很快。如果種好種植在密集附近，狗就可以使鹿和山羊遠離，直到瓜熟。一個瓜子所收穫的也可能一定是是有價值的了。它產出一種稀少的美味，這是難得的食物。可是即使一種穀子或大麥粒的收穫也不能產生可以重要的食物。

Thus, perhaps the garden came before the grain field. The tendency would be to plant the garden for dainties (and unconsciously for vitamins) before depending upon cultivation to furnish the main support of life, which among most tribes came from hunting at this time. As Biblical tradition had it, the half-starving Hebrews remembered the fleshpots, the bread and the fish of Egypt, but hungered even more for "the cucumbers and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic." And in the same tradition, God at the beginning planted a garden eastward in Eden; He did not sow a barley field.

這樣看來，菜園也許是在穀田以先來的。它的趨勢是爲求美味而種

I can never know who that person was or just what kind of seed it was. But it is possible to make a guess. First of all, it would not have been the seed of a tree, for trees take too long to grow. It was probably not wheat or barley, for these grains obviously suffered special problems. Moreover, it probably was not anything really basic as food. Very likely it was something rare and tasty, something for which people might have a special craving.

我永遠不能知道那一個人是誰或究竟是那一種的種子。但是可能作一個猜測。首先，那不會是一種樹的種子，因爲樹木生長所需的時間太長。那大約也不是小麥或大麥，因爲顯然這種穀類是有許多特別問題的。此外，那也大概並沒有作爲主食的基本的食物。最可能的那是某一種罕見的或好吃的東西，人們會特別想要得可能具有一種特別的需要。

Considering all possibilities, it may well have been something of melon. That is just the kind of food which someone might want to have more of. He could easily find and recognize the large seeds. Then, if anyone made the experiment of planting them, they came up with easily recognizable leaves. This made it simple to clear away the other plants, as a forager might already have learned to do. Once started, the melon vine grew rapidly and shaded out much of the other growth. Before long, even from one seed, there was a long running vine, and after no great time it produced a few melons. At first, perhaps, one of the seeds would be found by someone who had learned to clear away the other growth, and his mouth watered in anticipation. They grew fast. If the seeds were planted close to camp, the dogs kept deer and goats away until the melons ripened. The returns from even one melon seed might thus be definitely worth while, yielding a delicacy hard to come by otherwise, whereas the return from even a hundred grains of wheat or barley would not produce enough food to be important.

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離婚問題的新答案—婚姻管制

Marriage Control: A New Answer to Divorce

Condensed from Your Life

Gretta Palmer

（續）

"In peacetime, too, "practical" considerations stampede some couples into a quick ceremony. Other couples, who marry with no excuse for haste except their ardor, are doomed to almost certain failure. Dr. Bowman insists that "a marriage with no foundations of reason is built on sand."

在和平時期也是如此；「實際的」考慮某些情侶會採取行婚禮。另有些夫婦，他們唯一的結婚理由因熱情以外；並沒有其他的原因。他們幾乎註定了失敗的命運。博曼博士堅決的說：「沒有理由作根基的婚姻就是建築在沙灘上的。」

博曼博士堅決的說：「不，他們認識彼此的照片却很清楚。他們是鍾情於兩個並不存在的人。見到了血和肉的實人，結婚後實而未會把他們的意念用好的言詞說出來，他們就感覺生疏得彼此初見一般。」

"Their photographs well. They were in love with two people who didn't exist. Confronted with a flesh-and-blood person, forced to speak without time to put their ideas into pretty language, they felt as strange as if they had just met. No real understanding had developed between them."

2. Marriage based on correspondence courtship is very risky. Mary and Dick had corresponded daily for two years. Much in love, they saw no reason for postponing the marriage more than a week after Dick's return from war. Although their first meeting was shy and self-conscious, they brushed this fact aside. Didn't their letters prove that they knew each other well?

二。以通信求愛作爲結婚的基礎乃是十分冒險的。瑪麗和迪克曾經天通信達兩年之久。他們深深的相愛。在迪克作戰完畢歸國的時候；他們說沒有理因阻礙再推延一個星期以上。他們最初的相會雖然是害羞而自知的？但是他們把這事放要在一旁而不顧。他們的信件已經証實了他們彼此深深的認識嗎？

"No," says Dr. Bowman firmly. "They knew each other's photographs well. They were in love with two people who didn't exist. Confronted with a flesh-and-blood person, forced to speak without time to put their ideas into pretty language, they felt as strange as if they had just met. No real understanding had developed between them."

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3. A similar situation arises when they young couple see each other constantly, but under circumstances remote from those which will surround them after marriage. Priscilla and Jerry had a college-town romance. Priscilla was a "hotel child"; she had no interest in building a home. Jerry thought all wives were like his mother, who prided herself on her jelly-making and needle-point pillows. There were a dozen other differences of background.

三。當青年情侶常常彼此相見的時候，就有一種相同的情形發生，那是在他們所處的環境和結婚以後的環境相離懸遠。當瑪西拉和傑里曾經有過學院市的戀愛史。當瑪西拉是一個「旅舍的孩子」，她沒有建立一個家庭的興趣。傑里以爲所有的妻子都像他的母親一樣，她因爲做的肉凍製法和針尖枕頭而自傲。在背景上有十多個其他的差異。

The injunction to wait gave them a chance to visit each other's families: to discover how many adjustments would be needed, and to understand more clearly what both hoped to get from marriage. When they finally married, they were safe from surprises that might have shattered them a year earlier.

等候的教訓給他們訪問彼此的家庭的機會；來發現需要多少調整，更清楚的了解雙方希望從婚姻上所能獲得的。當他們最後結婚的時候，他們就不必受到一年以前會經發生的震驚了。

4. Jane had by no means decided whether to dedicate her life to marriage or to a career. When Jim came along, she brushed aside her indecision and said, "We'll work it out later. The main thing is to be together."

四。珍妮一點也未曾決定把她的生命奉獻給婚姻與或是給一種事業。當吉姆走來的時候，她就打消了她的猶豫說：「我們以後會想出的。主要的事情乃是相處在一起。」

"Unless you defer marriage," Jane was warned. "you will waver between husband and work, taking a part-time job as a hedge against failure in marriage, Women may successfully combine work with marriage only after they have clearly decided which interest will be sacrificed whenever a conflict occurs."

珍妮得到了警告說：「除非你延遲結婚，你就會在丈夫和工作之間搖擺的。你要尋找一種部分時間的工作以爲防止婚姻失敗的保証。婦女可以成功的把工作和婚姻綜合在一起，不過僅是在她們已經清楚的決定，不論在什麼時候，一有衝突發生，將要犧牲那一種利益。」

（To Be Continued 未完）

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